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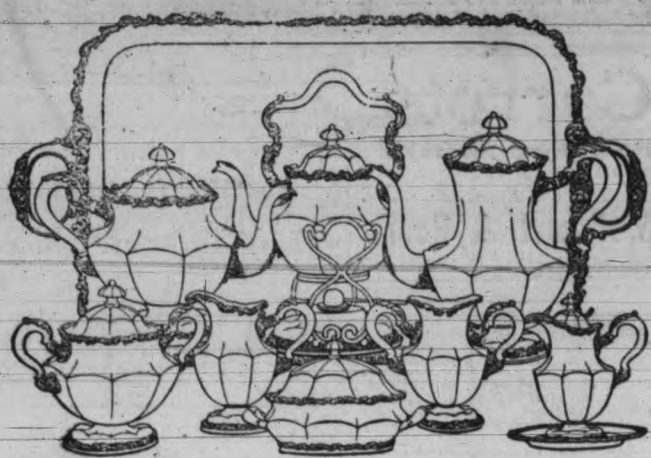
Victoria Daily Times.

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VOL. 38.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1904.

NO. 74.



..Silver Tea Sets..

The furnishings of a home are not complete these days without a Silver Tea Service; but our low prices make it easy for every home now to possess one.

Best Quality Silver Plated \$16.50 | Afternoon Tea Sets, the same quality but smaller in design. \$12.50

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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HUDSON'S BAY CO., Sole Agents.

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For the Sick Room.
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The Only Independent Grocers.

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Manufactured from the receipt of Cook & Sons, London, Eng. The greatest Egg Producer on the Market; 50 cents per sack.

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TELEPHONE 413.

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GROWTH OF CANADA'S TRADE.

Census Returns Indicate Great Industrial Expansion During Last Decade.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The census bureau has completed the statistics of manufacturing establishments in Canada. The number of industries employing five workers and over in 1901 was 13,670, and the value of the products \$363,156,000.

797. In 1901 the number was 14,650, and the value of the products \$481,033,075. The value of butter and cheese increased from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000; the value of cottons from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000; the value of log products from \$46,000,000 to \$50,000,000, and of slaughtering and meat packing from \$5,000,000 to \$22,000,000. The woolen trade remains about the same, with a slight decrease. The value of butter and cheese and condensed milk factories in British Columbia increased from \$73,530 in 1901 to \$105,690 in 1903.

NO HOPE OF SAVING THE ENTOMBED MINERS

Inspector Says He is Positive All the Men Who Entered the Pit Yesterday Are Dead.

(Associated Press.)
Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 26.—After a night of suspense and uncertainty made heart-breaking by the contradictory reports coming from around the pit mouth of the Harwick mine, where the fatal explosion occurred yesterday, the relatives of the 180 entombed miners were forced to the conclusion that all hope of life remaining in those below would be abandoned.

Reports came in the night that the watchers to believe that some of the men would be saved, and when about 2 o'clock word was passed around that Selwyn Taylor, the engineer who planned the mine, has been found alive, and that an investigation of the heading beyond had shown from 50 to 40 miners were still alive, there was much rejoicing, but the rumors were soon contradicted.

Early this morning physicians went to the bottom of the shaft to examine the 55 miners there, to determine whether, if alive, they are in a condition to be brought to the surface. At 2:30 the dead body of the mining engineer was brought out of the mine and removed to the school house. He was dead when found, killed by the after-damp.

Soon afterward Dr. W. P. McCullough, of Cheswick, who had been in the mine for over two hours, came up for a little war and a bit to eat. "Are there any men alive down there now?" he was asked. "I don't believe there's a man alive outside the rescue party in that mine now," was the mournful answer.

So far only one of the miners who went down to work yesterday morning has been brought out alive. F. W. Cunningham, mine inspector, made his statement as he came from the mine at 5 o'clock this morning: "I explored the mine for a quarter of a mile. I am positive that all of those who entered for work yesterday are dead. Scattered about are dead bodies of the miners, dead mules, wrecked cars and tons of fallen coal and slate. It is a terrible scene. The force of the explosion was terrific. It will take days to clear away the wreckage. Until this is accomplished we will not know how many were killed. There is no chance of any of the entombed men being saved. Fire damps caused the men to lose their lives. As to the cause, I do not care to make any statement at this hour."

G. W. Scheets, general manager, issued this statement at the same hour: "We need experienced men at once. No matter where they come from or how much they want, the company will pay the bills. Under the wreckage in the mine are the bodies of perhaps a hundred men. They may be dead, but there is a chance of some being alive."

The explosion seems to have been a double one, making one long continuous rumble, and the second blast was heard rolling back under the hill towards the south end of the mine, which contains by far the largest part of the workings. The mine is at the head of what is known as Sheep's Run.

It is the opinion of the rescuers that the cause of the explosion never will be known, and they give as their reason that the miner or miners who were probably responsible for the catastrophe were dead.

At 5:30 o'clock this morning the work of rescue was abandoned to be resumed again after daylight.

Selwyn Taylor, who lost his life in yesterday's mine disaster, planned the Harwick mine and acted as consulting engineer in its opening. He was born in Pittsburg 45 years ago and had a large experience in mine engineering.

One Man Taken Out.
Pittsburg, Jan. 26.—Up to 10 o'clock this morning no attempt had been made to enter the mine. Lack of expert men to direct the work caused the delay. No bodies have been found since last night.

In the temporary hospital, which has been made of the benches and installation of cots, is Adolph Gonia, the only miner of those caught in the explosion who has been rescued. He may be totally blind from his injuries; his face and the upper part of his body is badly burned. Gonia told his rescuers that at the time of the explosion he was between the sixth and seventh headings on the south slope, and managed to get to the bottom of the shaft. He did not know the fate of the others in the mine.

Another Disaster.
Victor, Col., Jan. 26.—By the falling of a cage to-day in the Stratton Independence mine, located near the center of the city, fifteen men are dead and one severely injured.

In the main shaft, sixteen men were being hoisted in a cage from the sixth, seventh and eighth levels. When the cage reached the surface the engineer, through some unexplained reason, was unable to stop the engine when it reached the shaft, where it became lodged temporarily. The strain on the cable finally caused it to part, and the cage, released, shot down the shaft with terrific speed. Two of the occupants, T. P. Jackson and Jas. Hulbeck, had become entangled in the timber rods near the top of the galloway frame. Jackson was crushed to death by the shaft wheel falling upon him, while Hulbeck had a marvelous escape from death, but received painful injuries. The other fourteen men were hurled to death down the 1,500 foot shaft.

As soon as possible the shift boss and a number of miners went down the mine through another part of the shaft. They found all fourteen dead. The bodies were scattered at different points; arms and bodies had been torn, heads crushed and clothing stripped from the victims. From the 700-foot level to the bottom, the shaft was splattered with blood, while here and there were found pieces of flesh clinging to the projections.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Centenarian Passes Away at Dominion City—New Supreme Court Judge For Territories.

(Associated Press.)
Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Jane Gainer died at Dominion City, Manitoba, aged 108. She was the oldest person in the Northwest.

Reinstated.
Portage la Prairie, Jan. 26.—The town council has reinstated Chief McDougall, of the police force, and the constables dismissed two weeks ago.

Supreme Court Judge.
H. W. Newlands has arrived in Regina from the Yukon to assume the position of judge of the Supreme court of the Northwest Territories. Mr. Newlands did at Dominion City, Manitoba, in 1897. He was appointed registrar and inspector of land titles at Regina as headquarters, but was subsequently appointed legal adviser to the Yukon council.

Smallpox.
Macleod, Jan. 26.—A case of smallpox has been discovered in the jail here. Chickie, an Indian, who is doing twelve months, being the victim. The whole of the barracks is quarantined.

THE CORONER HAS ISSUED WARRANTS

**IN CONNECTION WITH
CHICAGO THEATRE FIRE**

**Several of Accused Already in Custody
—Present Grand Jury May
Hear Charges.**

(Associated Press.)
Chicago, Jan. 26.—Although the coroner's jury, which has just rendered a verdict in connection with the Iroquois theatre disaster, did not make any specific charge against the persons held, the implied charge is homicide, as each was held to be responsible in a measure for the deaths of Iroquois victims, and the coroner had no authority to fix a bond. If arrested, the defendants must remain in jail until released on bonds fixed by some court. Possibly the present grand jury will hear the charges. Neither Mayor Harrison, Fire Chief Musham, Building Commissioner Williams, Harry J. Powers, nor Will J. Davis, would discuss the indictments.

Arrests Made.
Chicago, Jan. 26.—Bearing the eight indictments issued as the result of the inquiry into the Iroquois theatre disaster, Coroner Traeger and a number of detectives today left the city hall with authority to arrest Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Manager Will J. Davis and the six lesser city officials and stage employees who were ordered held, to await action of the grand jury.

The first persons taken into custody were William McMullen, operator of the flood light from which the Iroquois fire is said to have started, and James E. Cummings, the stage carpenter at the Iroquois, under whose direction it is alleged the apparatus was constructed, which interfered with the descent of the asbestos curtain.

The mittimus for Mayor Harrison was taken in charge by Coroner Traeger in person. The coroner said: "Mayor Harrison's mittimus will be served some time to-day. The mayor is ill, and therefore will not be disturbed unnecessarily." The coroner ordered as the other mittimuses were served the accused should be taken to the central police station and held until all had been arrested. The prisoners were then to be taken before a judge to furnish bonds.

Will J. Davis was arrested in bed at his home. His attorney asked that Davis be taken to the sheriff's office, but the arresting officer replied that he could show no favors, adding: "It is the plan to bring all the accused to the city hall, and after they are booked take them to the county jail, where the question of bonds will be taken up."

Bonds Furnished.
Chicago, Jan. 26.—Mayor Harrison presented himself at the coroner's office accompanied by his brother and cousin, and former Mayor Hempstead Washburne. The party went to Judge Walker's court where bonds for \$5,000 were furnished.

Fire Marshal Musham was served with a mittimus at his office. A similar course was pursued with City Building Commissioner Williams and Longhlin. In custody of two detectives they walked to the criminal court building, and gave bonds to answer any action by the grand jury.

The stage fireman, Wm. Sellers, was the last of the accused to be taken into custody.

AMATEUR HOCKEY.
National Skating Association Anxious to Secure Control of the Game.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Jan. 26.—Fifteen cities were reported at the annual meeting of the National Amateur Skating Association just held in Brooklyn. It was decided to make war on the amateur hockey league next year. The object will be to make the hockey championship next year national instead of an inter-city competition as it now is.

DISCUSS FINANCES.

In Event of War Japan Will Be Able to Raise Money at Home.

(Associated Press.)
Tokio, Jan. 26.—The cabinet and elder statesmen to-day discussed the financial programme in the event of war. The Japanese financiers are offering very good assistance, and it is expected the government will be enabled to raise an enormous sum of money at home without having to place dependence upon borrowing from abroad.

Russia's Reply.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—The exchange of communications between the foreign office, the members of the committee of the Far East, Victor Alexieff and Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister at Tokio is still going on. There is no official indication of when a conclusion will be reached, but a diplomat who is close to such negotiations, expressed the opinion that the Russian reply will possibly be ready this week.

German Views.
Berlin, Jan. 26.—As the German government understands the present situation the feeling is such at Tokio that Japan will declare war unless Russia answers her demands favorably. Russia recognizes this and accordingly intends to accept enough of Japan's points to make the Tokio cabinet feel that a sufficient cause for war no longer exists and while the forthcoming note will not fully satisfy Japan it will prevent the serious possibility of a declaration of war.

Reserves Warned.
London, Jan. 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that first reserves resident there have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for active service. This is possibly a step taken with the object of preparing the public for eventualities, the correspondent says, and for obtaining the support of public opinion which the war party hitherto lacked. Nothing approaching a war fever, however, is yet discernible.

The Chicago correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that Victor Alexieff's illness is graver than had been supposed. Military preparations, the correspondent adds, are only half completed.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard says that 2,000 Chinese who had been enlisted by the Russians deserted on being ordered to Port Arthur. The Tokio correspondent of the Times says the leading Japanese journals continue to be sceptical of Russia's pacific intentions and argue that the patching of a hollow peace would not preclude the future rivalry in armaments which would cause a greater strain than a war, whereas a fight today would be a preface to many years of peace.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Warsaw says arrangements have been made to call out 80,000 reserves in the Kyornoff and Odessa districts should it become necessary to do so.

TRAINS COLLIDED DURING SNOWSTORM

Three Men Were Killed—Engineer is Missing—Bridge and Wreckage Burned.

(Associated Press.)
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26.—During a blinding snow storm an accommodation train on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway crashed into the rear end of the limited through train, known as the Denver express, bound for St. Louis, which had stopped last night to take water from a tank at Gardner creek, forty miles north of this city. Three dead bodies taken from the wreck and with four injured brought to St. Louis on a relief train. Seven others are reported to have been injured, one is missing, and it is believed that more bodies will be found under the debris.

The known dead are: William Konoover, Denver; Elmer English, Macon, Mo.; and Benjamin Bennett, St. Louis. Missing: Engineer John Nunn, of the accommodation, Hannibal, Mo.

The rear end of the Denver Express was standing on the bridge over Gardner creek when the crash came. The bridge and accommodation train caught fire from the demolished locomotive and burned.

The express train was running behind time on account of bad weather. It is said that because of so much extra steam being used it was necessary to stop at the Gardner tank for water. Snow was falling, and the wind whirling it around the train, cut off the signal lights from the view of the engineer of the local train coming up from the rear.

The seven injured who were not brought to St. Louis were not as seriously hurt. A corps of men and several physicians remained at the wreck all night searching the debris for possible dead or injured persons.

A WINDFALL.
(Associated Press.)
Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 26.—Sister Philomena, a Mother Superior of Mercy hospital, has just learned that she is heiress to one-fifth of an estate of \$15,000,000, which estate is that of an uncle, John McCormick, who died in Melbourne, Australia, ten years ago.

McCormick owned several gold mines, sheep ranches and other property. The McCormick family came to America from Ireland in 1850, and settled at Germantown, Pa. Mary McCormick married a man of the name of Keating and moved to Davenport, Iowa, in 1854. Sister Philomena is a daughter of Mary Keating, whose brother left the fortune in Australia. Two brothers and two sisters at Davenport will share the fortune with Sister Philomena.

SUDDEN DEATH OF WHITAKER WRIGHT

**DIED SHORTLY AFTER
BEING SENTENCED**

Had Been Found Guilty and Ordered to Be Imprisoned for Seven Years.

(Associated Press.)
London, Jan. 26.—The trial of Whitaker Wright ended in a tragedy within an hour of being found guilty and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, the most severe sentence the law allows, the financier, whose colossal dealings have created a sensation on both sides of the Atlantic, lay dead in the ante-room of the court, his escaping the jailers who are waiting outside to take him to prison.

Whether Wright's death was due to heart disease, following the excitement of the trial, as announced by the doctors, or by poison, as grimly hinted by his friends, is still undecided, and possibly will not be ascertained until the coroner's verdict.

Standing with his hands in his pockets and looking very pale, but not so anxious as during the judge's severe summing up, Wright heard the judge's condemnation and sentence without apparent excitement. He quietly protested his innocence in a firm voice, audible throughout the room, left the court in company with his solicitor and was arranging for the future of his wife and family when he suddenly fell and expired without another word.

His solicitor, Geo. Lewis, Jr., who was with him at the same time, said to a representative of the Associated Press: "Wright seemed to be stunned by the sentence, but he did not give the slightest indication either before or after his sentence of an intention to take his own life."

"Of course," said Mr. Lewis, "no one can really tell the cause of death until the post-mortem examination."

In summing up Justice Bingham described as singular, the way in which thousands of pounds—sterling—became millions on paper, so far as the Lake View shares were concerned. The London & Globe and the Standard companies were gambling concerns which excited his indignation. In the course of his long experience Justice Bingham had never before heard of anything like the transactions which preceded the hopeless bankruptcy of the London & Globe Financial Corporation. If it was necessary to seek a motive for Wright's actions it would be found in his desire to maintain the fine position he had made for himself. At the time it was said that after the crash of the London & Globe Financial Corporation he found himself with \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 in worthless shares.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against Wright, charged with fraud, on all counts.

Justice Bingham, in passing sentence of seven years' penal servitude, said he could see nothing to excuse the crime of which Wright had been convicted, and he could not conceive a worse case.

Wright, who had stood up to receive his sentence, said in a firm voice: "All I can say is that I am as innocent of any intention to deceive as any one in the court."

The sentence was followed by a commotion in a distant part of the court and the cry of a woman was heard. One man shook hands with Wright as the latter left the court by the private exit, accompanied by his counsel. Almost immediately afterwards he was taken suddenly ill and collapsed in the ante-room of the court, and in less than an hour after his sentence was read.

According to a court attendant, who was in the ante-room when Wright was stricken, the latter was talking to Solicitor Lewis about his family and giving instructions regarding their future, while jailers were waiting outside to take him to Brixton prison, when Wright suddenly fell forward. Mr. Lewis and the court attendant caught him, put him in a chair, placed his feet on another, and summoned a doctor. Wright almost immediately became unconscious and never spoke again. The doctor, when he arrived, said nothing could be done and by 3:55 p.m. the financier was dead. The body was covered with a sheet and laid on the floor. It will remain there during the night and until the coroner and legal authorities decide upon its disposition. The corpse retains its normal appearance, the face being little changed. Wright ate a fairly good luncheon and said nothing about feeling ill. None of his relatives have thus far arrived. Curious crowds are thronging the court.

The general opinion to-day is that while Wright fully deserved the verdict of guilty, the judge's whole conduct in the case was most partial, and that while none of his co-directors were punished, Wright alone had to bear the entire punishment.

Mrs. Wright, the widow, is in England. Wright's friends say that all along, while he was hopeful of his acquittal, they were certain he would not survive a sentence and would commit suicide.

The worst fire at Cheltenham since the big lumber fire of twenty-five years ago occurred on Monday. Three blocks were destroyed, causing a loss of at least \$20,000.

GINS

RED CROSS, "Geneva,"
D. C. L., "London Dry,"
D. C. L., "Old Tom,"
GORDON'S, "London Dry,"
BURKE'S, "Old Tom,"
SMITH DRUCE, "Old Tom,"
SMITH DRUCE, "London Dry,"
CLUB, "Old Tom,"
COLONIAL, "London Dry,"
DE KUYPERS, "Geneva."

Special Quotations in 100 Case Lots.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATUREPROLONGED DEBATE
MADE ON THE BUDGETOpposition Four Hot Shot Into Govern-
ment's Methods—Lack of Policy
Pointed Out.

Victoria, Jan. 25.

The House this evening began the night session. The day was devoted in large measure to the budget debate. The motions introduced by Dr. King and J. R. Brown were defeated and the motion introduced by the leader of the opposition in amendment to that to go into supply was before the House when it adjourned at 10.45 in the evening.

On the House resuming this afternoon: On the motion of the Attorney-General the following bills were introduced, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow: "An Act to regulate Immigration into British Columbia," "An Act to amend the 'Public Parks Act,'" "An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies and Trading Corporations," and "An Act relating to the Attachment of Debts."

On the motion of Mr. Evans a bill introduced "An Act to amend the 'Blue Fences and Water Courses Act,'" was introduced, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

War Grants.

John Oliver moved the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this House, it is advisable to amend the 'South African War Land Grant Act, 1901,' so as to allow of the widow of a deceased volunteer receiving the grant in certain cases."

In doing so he said that instances had occurred in which a great hardship had been worked upon widows by the loss of sons in the South African war.

The Premier said the resolution had his support. The land grant had been intended to be a free gift to those concerned, and in that spirit the member for Delta had introduced this resolution, as it was necessary to make a way by which the ordinary course would not have to be pursued in this particular and expense incurred in establishing a right.

Lillooet's Member.

Stuart Henderson moved the following resolution: "That the attention of this House having been called touching the payment of public money to Archibald McDonald, sitting in this House for the electoral district of Lillooet, for services rendered in connection with the public works of this province, that all matters connected therewith be referred to a select committee, consisting of the Hon. the President of the Council, Mr. Gifford and the mover, and that said committee be directed to inquire into the facts, to summon witnesses, to call for documents and records touching the qualification or disqualification of said Archibald McDonald to be elected to sit in this House as a member thereof for the said electoral district, and report the same to this House."

Stuart Henderson said that he was not so sure that the motion was in order, inasmuch as a bill was on the order paper dealing with the same matter. He therefore thought that the second reading of the bill took precedence over the resolution. He thought that perhaps, with a very few exceptions, the members would agree to providing that Mr. McDonald might be given a seat.

Mr. Henderson said that Mr. McDonald had been reported to have said that he had received pay as a government servant. It was also reported that the member had received pay for September, and October. The resolution did not interfere with the bill. It was a question to be decided.

The Premier thought that the investigation could be as well carried on after the bill passed as before. He wished to give the member for Lillooet a seat in the legislature. The member for Lillooet could make a statement of the situation if necessary.

Mr. Henderson said that Mr. McDonald had been asked to make a statement by the member for Delta and had not done so.

The Premier wanted to know whether or not there was a charge of dishonesty being made. He, for one, would not introduce a bill to seat a member if he were guilty of a dishonest act.

J. A. Macdonald said that while the investigation had some bearing on the question contained in the bill, yet it was not the same. In fact the result of the investigation would have an important bearing on the vote on the bill. It was really a question of ascertaining whether or not the result of the bill was a right or not. This was much wiser, surely, than making a statement, as there was in the preamble of a statement of fact without ascertaining the facts.

The Premier held that in 1890 a similar

course was taken in the case of Messrs. Prentice and Deane.

Mr. Henderson thought they were not similar cases.

Mr. Speaker Pooley ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that it anticipated the motion for the second reading of bill (No. 40) introduced "An Act to remove doubt as to the validity of the Election of a Member to represent the Lillooet electoral district in the Legislative Assembly," now standing on the orders of the day for second reading, said bill including and dealing with the subject proposed to be dealt with by the motion.

Questions and Answers.

John Houston asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. What action has been taken regarding the expenditure of vote 121, 1903? 2. If no action has been taken, why not? 3. Is it the intention of the government to allow the vote to lapse? 4. If so, why?

Hon. R. P. Green replied as follows: "1. The vote was paid for. 2. Because the government has decided that it is not absolutely necessary to go on with this work at the present moment."

Mr. Oliver asked the Premier the following questions: 1. Has the Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Company deposited the security and commenced construction as provided by statute? 2. If so, when was the security deposited, and when was construction commenced?

Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows: "1. Yes. 2. In compliance with section 17 of the company's act of incorporation (chapter 50, 1900), a bond for \$5,000 was deposited on the 25th of August, 1901. The conditions of this bond were complied with by the expenditure in surveys from July to October, 1901, a declaration of which was filed by the company on the 23rd of November, 1901. Under the requirements of sub-section 2 of section 2 of the Company's Aid Act (chapter 55, 1902), a bond for \$25,000 was deposited on the 20th of August, 1902."

Mr. Houston asked the Provincial Secretary the following questions: 1. What rate was paid newspapers since June 30th, 1903, for advertising delinquent tax sale notices under sub-section (50) of section 7, 'Assessment Act, 1903'? 2. In what newspapers were delinquent tax sale notices published since June 30th, 1903, and what amounts were paid each newspaper for such advertisements?

Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows: "1. Seventy-five cents per line of three columns, excepting the Colonist, which was paid \$1.05 per line, for advertising delinquent tax sale of lands in four issues; 15 cents per line for advertising delinquent tax sale of crown grants, mineral claims in two issues. 2. Nanaimo Free Press, Lillooet Prospector, Golden Star, Colonist, Ladysmith Recorder, Rossland World, Fort Steele Prospector, News-Advertiser, Ledger, Similkameen Star, Revelstoke Herald, Cumberland News, Vernon News, Nelson Tribune, Shewan Drill, Kamloops Standard, Ashcroft Journal, Columbian.

Mineral Lands, Claims, etc.

Colonist \$350.00
News-Advertiser 230.00
Rossland World 245.50
Vernon News 33.75
Nanaimo Free Press 140.25
Vernon News 26.25
Cumberland News 165.00
Shewan Drill 237.75
Fort Steele Prospector 61.50
Golden Star 15.00
Kamloops Standard 20.70
Ashcroft Journal 22.50
Ladysmith Recorder 12.00

J. H. Hawthornthwaite asked the Attorney-General the following questions: "1. Have rules regulating the procedure under the 'Workmen's Compensation Act, 1902,' yet been formulated? 2. If not, why not? 3. If not, is it the intention to provide for the same forthwith?"

Hon. Mr. Wilson replied as follows: "1. Yes. The new rules will be promulgated as soon as possible. 2. Answered by reply to question 1. 3. Answered by reply to question 1."

Budget Debate.

The budget debate was resumed by J. R. Brown, who, speaking in favor of the applications for licenses in Southeast Kootenay being dealt with by the government, said that many prospectors had gone into the Flat Head country. These men had taken all the preliminary steps towards getting their grant. The supplementary supply of coal and that of the Crown's Nest Company was also an important one. This amendment of his was not a vote of censure on the government. It should therefore, he thought, meet with the hearty support of the House.

W. R. Ross took exception to the motion of the member for Cranbrook, in which the government was asked to be pressured for pursuing a policy instituted in 1873. It was only a roadblock which was proposed. The opposition had given but weak support to the motion of the member for Cranbrook. It might be that the motion was put forward to test the loyalty of some of the members on the government side of the House. He, for one, was very anxious to see these lands thrown open as it meant a period of prosperity for his district. The motion as a test of his loyalty to the party to which he belonged would not

receive his support. The matter was one which rested with the federal powers alone. If the Dominion government would signify that it did not intend to disallow the act the provincial government would at once deal with the matter, he thought.

T. W. Shattford was warmly applauded as he rose to deliver his maiden speech in the House. He said that he felt it his duty as a representative of Similkameen to speak in favor of a railway to connect the Kootenays and the coast. At the present time it required two days' travel by stage to get out of the interior of the Similkameen. This country was not only rich in mineral wealth; it had large areas of land. They could raise in parts of it such fruits as peaches. With-out railway facilities the fruit had to rot on the ground. It was therefore not developed. There was also vast tracts of ranching country unexcelled by any other in the province.

The mineral wealth of this district did not require much advertisement. Millions of dollars had been expended in the development of the country. The building of a railroad would mean that millions more would be spent in the erection of smelters and reduction works. The development of this country would not only mean the building up of the district which he represented; it would mean the building up of the coast cities of Vancouver and Victoria. He understood from members of the government that negotiations had reached a rather advanced stage. He would like a statement from the government in the House on this subject, as it would, he thought, be more satisfactory to his constituents.

W. G. Cameron said that the opposition had agreed that the financial conditions were such in the province as to require that a change should take place and that the expenditure should be brought closer to the revenues than in the past. The opposition, however, were not agreeable to the plan pursued by the government. The measures brought down were not wise ones. The government had undertaken to raise \$150,000 more than in past years in consequence of the new loan act. The system in the province had not been working wrong. The timber, coal and natural resources were the valuable assets of the country. The taxes should be so levied as to collect it from these assets.

In connection with the school expenditure there should be reserves as in other provinces for school purposes. If that had been done there would not now be such a heavy demand upon the finances of the province.

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Jacques Cartier on eachCANADIAN
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we make because we're proud of them. It's our trademark. It means the purity of the crude gum—the care used in the making—our special secret process which gives a rubber wear and power to withstand extreme temperatures.

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They Fit Like Gloves



one. The government was the same old government. It did the same things, except that it increased the taxes and cut down the appropriations. (Laughter.) He would like to know the government's policy with respect to mining. He was convinced that the policy of the government was the same as that of ministers in the province for ten years, that was, "Hang on to power as long as you can, and then drop." (Laughter and applause.)

Richard Hall did not approve of increasing the taxation upon lands, so as to make them excessive. The history of this had shown that the revenues were decreased. The excessive taxation on land would result in these not being paid. The government should take steps towards aiding immigration by sending out exploratory parties and ascertaining just what the lands were adapted for.

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CAMPBELL'S
January Sale

EXTRA SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

LADIES' BLOUSES—A further big reduction in our Ladies' Waists. Every one up to date and this season's style.

Ladies' Flannelette Waists,
lined, at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75
All reduced to 50 cents

Ladies' Vesting Blouses
worth \$3.75.
Sale price \$1.50

FLANNEL UNDERWEAR
50c Flannel Vests for - 25c
60c Flannel Vests for - 35c
90c Flannel Vests for - 50c

Ladies' Walking and Rainy
Day Skirts, sale price
\$1.75, 2.25, 3.50 and 5.00

JACKETS, COSTUMES AND CAPES TO BE CLEARED OUT REGARDLESS
OF COST.

Overcoat
Sale

We don't hesitate to say that this is the most important Overcoat Sale we have ever held. Rather than wait till the end of the wearing season, we propose to turn our present stock of Overcoats into cash now, while there's yet months of wearing time ahead. A sweeping statement surely, but carried out by our prices.

THIS IS OUR LAST CUT,
BUY NOW

All \$6.50 Overcoats, now \$ 4.95
All \$8.00 Overcoats, now \$ 5.95
All \$10.00 Overcoats, now \$ 6.95
All \$12.00 Overcoats, now \$ 8.95
All \$15.00 Overcoats, now \$11.95
All \$17.00 Overcoats, now \$12.95

THIS IS OUR LAST CUT,
BUY NOW

W. G. CAMERON
VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST CASH
CLOTHIER,
55 JOHNSON STREET.

VICTORIA THEATRE

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.

Charles H. Yale's Everlasting

Devil's Auction

2ND EDITION—2ND
AND BEST EVERNEW SCENIC WONDERS,
SPECIAL FEATURES.

Prices, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, and gallery, 25c.
Seats on sale Tuesday at Victoria Book & Stationery Store, Government street.
Commencing Jan. 29th, Living Canada, 4 Nights and Saturday Matinee.

Edison Theatre

James H. Erickson, Proprietor, and Mgr.

Programme Week Commencing Jan. 25.

The Bennett Children
Phenomenal Dancers and Singers.

The

The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday) by the
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JOHN NELSON, Manager.
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Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 10 o'clock a. m.; if received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

The DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places in Victoria:
Cashman's Book Exchange, 105 Douglas St.
Baker's Book Store, 23 Government St.
Knight's Stationery Store, 75 Yates St.
Victoria News Co., Ltd., 50 Yates St.
Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 51 Douglas St.
E. N. Hibben & Co., 60 Government St.
A. Edwards, 21 Yates St.
Campbell & Co., 101 and 103 Douglas St.
George Marston, 101 and 103 Douglas St.
H. W. Walker, 101 and 103 Douglas St.
W. Wilby, 101 and 103 Douglas St.
Mrs. Crook, Victoria West post office.
Pope Stationery Co., 110 Government St.
W. Redding, Craigflower road, Victoria W.
George J. Cook, 80 Port St.
J. T. McDonald, Oak Bay Junction.
Orders taken at Geo. Marston's for delivery of Daily Times.
The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:
Seattle-Lewis, 101 and 103 Douglas St.
Ave. opposite Pioneer Square.
Vancouver-Whiteway & Co., 101 and 103 Douglas St.
Bannockburn-Smith Bros., 101 and 103 Douglas St.
Dawson & White Horse-Bannockburn News Co., 101 and 103 Douglas St.
Mossman-M. W. Simpson, 101 and 103 Douglas St.
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AN OUTRAGEOUS PROPOSAL.

There is no power under the constitution to prevent the Legislature from exercising its legitimate functions. But there is one thing it can not do: elect members to represent the people. If such outrageous proceedings were permitted it is impossible to foresee what the consequences would be. The right of self-government would be jeopardized at all times, as any administration of the moral culture of the McBride government might by its own acts attempt to create members whose votes could be depended upon at all times and under all circumstances.

The man who was elected to represent Lillooet has forfeited his seat. Only the power which sent him to the House in the first instance can confer upon him the rights and privileges he has forfeited by his own acts. It makes no difference whatever in the status of Mr. McDonald whether he forfeited in ignorance or in knowledge of the statutes. He has forfeited, and it would be a monstrous thing, it would be a constant menace to the liberties of the people, if the government which depends for existence upon his vote were permitted to conduct his office and usurp rights which only electors possess. If there be no power under the constitution to interpose its authority between the people and an administration which has announced its determination to commit such an act of usurpation, then there must be a weak spot in our system of government, which we are loath to believe.

The Colonist cites what it alleges to be a precedent in support of the action proposed to be taken by the government. The writer of the article knew when he set the words of the attempted defence down that the Dean-Prentice case constituted no precedent for the bill introduced by the leader of the Tory-Socialist government. If he wrote in ignorance we know Mr. F. Carter-Cotton will be pleased to set him right. The member for Richmond was a member of the government which seated Messrs. Dean and Prentice upon the plea that it was contrary to the practice in other provinces and in the Dominion itself to bar a member against whom an election petition was pending from sitting and voting in a House of Assembly. And so it was. The old statute was vicious in principle; it was obsolete. Under its provisions petitions could have been lodged by an unscrupulous government against a sufficient number of an opposition to bar from the House the majority which would have defeated it. It would have been possible to disqualify a whole legislature. There is absolutely no parallel between the cases of Dean and Prentice and the case of McDonald. The one has by an admitted offence against the law of the land forfeited his seat. The two were members of the Legislature until the House had an opportunity of pronouncing upon the charges made against them.

But there are precedents for the course we say Mr. McDonald should pursue. He should follow the example of Messrs. Phillips, Turner, Hall, Hume, Tisdall and others, resign and appeal to his constituents again. If he is confident that he and the government he supports possess the confidence of the electorate of Lillooet there is no reason why Mr. McDonald should hesitate for a minute. The fact that such an unheard-of course should be suggested by the administration proves that it feels a candidate appealing on its behalf would stand no chance of success, and that it is absolutely necessary for a power superior to the Tory-Socialist cabal to intervene and insist that the requirements of the constitution shall be observed. One minority candidate has already been seated in the House through a conspiracy between the government and its servants. That offence has been condoned by a majority of the House, included in which was the beneficiary under the vote. The latest proposition indicates the direction in which we are travelling.

A FLOOD OF LIGHT.

The fall of the government party again gave evidence in the legislature yesterday that it had been directing the course of the head, that it is governing the course of the head in day and that it is determined to wage the head in the future. The intention for Newcastle does not speak often, but when he takes the floor he has something to say. The doctrine he preached yesterday was standing to plain, orthodox Liberalism; we fear they will create a sensation in the country, and we are certain they will not strengthen the credit of British Columbia abroad.

As none of the members of the government side were disposed to throw light on the policy of the administration or to give reasons for the determination to lock up the revenue-producing resources of the province as tightly as possible and throw the burden of taxation principally upon existing business, the beams shined by Mr. Williams were particularly enlightening. In brief the celebrated 4,593 and 4,591 are not to be thrown open to exploitation because there is a possibility that the coal contained therein might, in the event of a strike among the workmen in other fields, be used to supply the demands of safety and other works, with the consequence that the case of the strikers would be materially weakened. This doctrine is enunciated in the name of the workman. We do not believe the bona-fide workman of Newcastle or any other section of British Columbia can assent to any such atrocious propaganda. If such a system were introduced progress would be impossible in this province. We would be brought to a permanently stationary condition.

As a corollary of this extraordinary political policy now forced upon the McBride government as a condition of Socialist co-operation-immigration is to be discouraged. The province and all it contains is to be preserved for a present population as far as possible. No aliening pictures are to be painted in the glorious portions of the globe of the glorious privileges we enjoy under Socialist dictators. Nothing is to be printed about the perfect liberty guaranteed by the Tory-Socialist, McBride-Hawthornthwaite government; of the abundance the earth brings forth under the hand of man in this favored province, nor of the large percentage of it that is confiscated for the purpose of paying debts contracted in the past and supporting in suitable style the members of the Tory-Socialist government. We consider that a rather selfish position to take. We are afraid it is in conflict with some of the articles of the Socialist creed. We have always understood that our brethren of the advanced school recognized no country, flag, or ruler. Why not share up British Columbia with all who desire to come here and assist in the work of turning the wilderness into the richest of God's fields? There seems to be antagonism between precepts and practice here. In our ignorance we had supposed that Socialism was altogether altruistic, not unblushingly and uncompromisingly selfish. The next step, as the leader of the opposition pointed out last night, will be in the direction of restricting the natural increase of population, so that there will be more for those who are so fortunate, or so unfortunate, as to be born. On some of these points the tail of the organization has left us in darkness. Perhaps the Premier, the nominal head of the organization, will reveal the mouth which betrays nothing but intense satisfaction with himself and the combination he thinks he controls, and let us all know whether he approves of the enunciated principles of the tail that wags his administration, how long he expects he will be compelled to keep blocks 4,593 and 4,591 locked up and whether there are any other treasures that are to be sealed up also until the Socialists are in absolute control.

One thing we want to tell him. His alliance and its consequences are awakening people and forcing them to take an interest in public affairs. But they are not turning to either the Conservative party or the Socialists, nor to the bastard product of the unique combination for relief. One thing we want to tell him. His alliance and its consequences are awakening people and forcing them to take an interest in public affairs. But they are not turning to either the Conservative party or the Socialists, nor to the bastard product of the unique combination for relief.

PROTECTION OF FISH.

Now that the Tory-Socialist government of British Columbia has made up its mind to protect the nests of insectivorous birds from the hands of destructive men and a measure has been decided upon which will enable a dealer to dispose of his surplus stock of hides under the guise of preserving the deer of the island, perhaps both head and tail might be prevailed upon to consider for a brief space the conservation of the game fish of the province. It is well known that the fast disappearing trout in the lakes and streams easily accessible to the haunts of men receive no protection whatever at present. The fish are taken at all seasons of the year, and there is no one with authority to step in and say, for our own sakes and for the sake of those who will follow us, these things must not be. If there is a law it is enforced, because of some alleged clashing of jurisdiction. We observe, however, that when a government is really anxious to accomplish a good work it can usually find a way. If chaos was produced for a short time by a decision of the Privy Council, order was restored again by the action of the parties concerned. A dispatch from Ottawa says the governments of Ontario and the

Dominion have come to an understanding in regard to the regulations to be enforced for the protection of fish in Ontario. After the judgment of the Privy Council in 1898 the province adopted certain regulations, which, however, were pronounced ultra vires. Since that time the authority of the province on fishery matters has not been well defined, and has resulted either in the overlapping of legal enactments or inaction on the part of both governments. Hence there has scarcely been proper protection for certain fishes, especially black bass, muskellunge, trout and other varieties valued for food and for purposes of sport. In many districts a serious falling off of these fish is reported; in fact in certain localities the trout are said to be quite cleaned out, notwithstanding the efforts of the Dominion government, by means of hatcheries, and the province by the transplanting of black bass, to keep up the supply. It is now probable that the Dominion will shortly issue new regulations limiting the number and fixing the legal size and weight of fish to be taken by sportsmen, and extending the close season for those fish that seem to require it. Now that the two governments are working in harmony the most beneficial results, so far as protection and care of the fisheries of Ontario are concerned, may be looked for. If the Tory-Socialist combination which rules in British Columbia could be prevailed upon to co-operate with the Dominion government in the passage of measures for the protection of game fish, it might be able to claim credit for the enactment of one useful measure ere it passes to the limbo of the unenforced and unused. No one expects it to do anything on the initiative of its mentally inert head. The tail might permit the head to negotiate upon this subject. The party which insists upon the protection of deer could not consistently object to the preservation of trout, although the fish are not fortunate enough to yield hides, and are therefore not properly a subject of capitalistic interest.

Narrowness of view is despicable; breadth of mind and tolerance of antagonistic opinion are admirable traits of character. Sectionalism should be frowned upon; all that makes for unity and harmony in British Columbia should be encouraged and encouraged most tenderly. But, making due allowance for the great development of mental beam noticeable in the Colonist of late, it is apparent that a mix-up occurred last night, for a leading article which would have read well in, and was obviously intended for, the News-Advertiser, by misadventure crept into the place of honor in the Colonist.

Whitaker Wright in life was one of the most selfish specimens of the human species. He was in his special sphere as great a sinner as Napoleon was in his latterly ruthless in the pursuit of his ambitious projects. Suffering and privation, death and ruin, followed whithersoever he went. Wright dodged the sentence of the earthly court, but he did not altogether escape the consequences of his crimes. No conscienceless person ever does.

Have you received your assessment notices? If you have you are probably awake at last to the consequences of apathy in regard to public affairs. If you haven't the rousing will come unless you happen to be a member of the Tory-Socialist government, with the power to draw salary for the privilege of keeping your mouth closed and looking wise, and also with the privilege of piling up traveling expenses ad lib.

AT THE SACRED ALTAR.

S. ... Kiser in the Chicago Record-Herald. Under her splendid, coiled veil The happy nuptial glances. The girl, a gorgeous sight is she, With gems upon her hands; Beneath a dower strings of pearls Her virgin breast expands.

Her gown cost twenty thousand pounds. The gems caught in her hair Are worth a hundred thousand more. The shoes she wore were worth of gleam with ten thousand dollars' worth of jewels fastened there.

From head to foot she's studded with The richest gems that glow. No wonder that with honest pride The groom beholds her so. She's worth a dozen times her weight In yellow gold, you know.

The organ peals triumphantly. The wondrous thing is done; The fight was hard for Cupid, but The citadel is won. The lady has the title, and The nobleman the "mon."

Thanks, thanks to thee, oh happy bride. For the lesson thou hast taught; Thus love, divine and sacred still, A miracle has wrought. And thus low-down vulgarity Receives another snarl!

BLUSHES AS HE WRITES. Boundary Creek Times. We hate to mention it, but the Times believes that Duncan Ross will be the member from Yale-Clough.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

Is a remedy capable of affording immediate relief to the hundred and one ailments that constantly arise. It may be a cold, perhaps toothache, neuralgia, pain in the back—use Nerviline, it's more than any other liniment. Nerviline is at least five times stronger than ordinary remedies and its worth in any household can not be over-estimated. For man or beast Nerviline is a panacea for all pains and costs only 25c. per bottle. Buy Nerviline to-day.



On Time

Punctual people must have good timepieces to enable them to keep their appointments. If yours are not giving satisfaction let us see them and give you an estimate of the cost of repairing them. We guarantee to give satisfaction, and our charges are moderate.

If your clock is out of order we will send for them and return them repaired. If you notify us that you wish to have them attended to.

C. E. REDFERN
43 GOVERNMENT ST.
Established 1892. Telephone 118.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

—DEALERS IN—
General Hardware,
IRON, STEEL, PIPE AND FITTINGS, ETC.
FULL LINE OF AMMUNITION, LANTERNS AND AIR-TIGHT HEATERS.
Telephone 3. P. O. Box 423. Wharf St., VICTORIA, B. C.

Cash Price--3 Days' Sale

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR, direct from mills \$1.20
20 LBS. SUGAR \$1.00 CORN 10c Tin
20 LBS. BEANS \$1.00 PEAS
EASTERN SARDINES 5c BEANS

Hardress Clarke,
86 DOUGLAS STREET

A DOMINION EXHIBITION.

To the Editor:—It is to be hoped that the suggestion thrown out at the recent meeting of the Victoria Tourist's Association, re the Dominion exhibition of 1905, will be immediately taken up by our Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Mayor and council, and the merchants and manufacturers of this city. Other cities in British Columbia have had the matter under consideration, and every influence, political, industrial and commercial, will be used to have such an important institution meet at one of their several points. Vancouver two years ago moved heaven and earth to get up an exhibition, and the only thing that stood in the way was the immense expenditure necessary to insure satisfactory buildings. We are fortunate in this respect. We have in our city all the essentials for an exhibition of the character such as is on the tapis. Communication with all the transportation companies, an excellent car service, all the ground necessary, and buildings in first-class shape on which we have spent some \$18,000 in the last three years, and the experience gained by the board of directors have been such a nature that it should insure success, so far as the management is concerned.

We have other reasons also why an application for the favorable consideration of any claim we make should be entertained. It is a fact that cannot be disputed that Victoria has within her boundary more industries than any other city in this province. They are of a varied nature, but they have a standing that is unequalled in any part of the Dominion. We have here in actual operation two blue-ink factories, the largest cereal food industry on the Coast, pottery, furniture factories, fruit canneries, shoemaking establishments, two paint-and-oil-manufacturing concerns, and curing houses, stove making shops, and shipbuilding and machinery industries able to build anything from a needle to an anchor, spike and coffee mills, two confectionery works, manufacturers who are turning out the finest garments and underwear, and the saddlery works hold their own with anything of their kind imported, whilst the lumber industries and wood working factories in our city equal anything made outside. We have adjacent to us the richest mines in the province and the only smelters on the coast of British Columbia. These facts alone ought to encourage the public men and public bodies of Victoria to press our claims on the powers that have the awarding of the site for this exhibition. We cannot push this matter too strong. We have on other occasions shown that we could meet emergencies and rise high enough when the occasion required. We have let opportunities pass, but this is too good a thing to lose. The provincial government will undoubtedly assist financially. Our city will do the same. A large guarantee will be required from our local merchants, but there is nothing required that we cannot do, and what is wanted is a strong, strong pull and the exhibition will be held here in 1905. It will give to our city trade a fillip. It will bring our manufacturers into touch with large buyers. It will bring prosperity to our people, and our city will receive an everlasting advertisement that will insure its permanent success.

W. H. PRICE.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 23rd, 1904.

There are 18 stars of the first magnitude, and they are at least 211,000 times farther from the earth than the sun. Their light, travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles per second, takes over three years to reach this planet.

A wealthy citizen of Craew, named Mesakowski, has distributed his entire fortune of a quarter of a million pounds sterling for the benefit of poor students. Herr Mesakowski is a bachelor, and was noted for his parsimony.

BRONCHITIS, THROAT TROUBLES

Cured Permanently By Catarrhoxone, a Pleasant Inhaler Treatment That is More Agreeable Than Stomach Drugging.



Taking medicine into the stomach isn't going to help sore lungs or inflamed bronchial tubes. Medication must be sent right to the diseased parts, and this can be done only by means of Catarrhoxone. Its soothing vapor is inhaled at the mouth and traverses every air passage in the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs before being exhaled through the nostrils.

No matter how remote the inflammation or diseased spot, Catarrhoxone is sure to get there. It will relieve quickly and is sure to cure the most chronic cases. Unlike cough mixtures it contains no opium or deadening drugs. It is simply the vapor of anti-septic balsamic oils in combination with the best healing agents.

Mr. A. H. Calkins, of Santa Monica, Cal., writes, "Catarrhoxone is pleasant and soothing to the membranes of the lungs, throat and nasal passages. I have found it more valuable than any other preparation. If anything will cure Bronchitis or Catarrh, I am sure it is Catarrhoxone; it cured me."

Catarrhoxone is Nature's way of curing—prompt, sure and pleasant. It is guaranteed to cure Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung and Throat Trouble, and money will be refunded if it fails. Two months treatment costs only \$1.00; trial size, 25c. Sold by all druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A. Order Catarrhoxone now.

SIMPLICITY IN FUNERALS.

Boston Christian Register. Churches, ministers and people who have lost friends may do something to stem the tide of irrational luxury and expense by freeing funerals of all unnecessary display. If ever simplicity is called for it is in the most solemn moments of life such as attend the burial of the dead.



Western Canada's Big Store.

Only Four Days More of January Selling

Are You Making the Most of Your Opportunities?
... ON SALE WEDNESDAY ...

ALL-LINEN ROLLER TOWELS

Regular price, 10c.
WEDNESDAY 7c. yard.

ENGLISH EIDERDOWN FLANNELETTE

Regular price, 12½c.
WEDNESDAY 7c. yard.

Short Ends of Dress Materials, Cashmere Serges, Fancy Tweeds

Ranging in price to \$1.00 yard Wednesday, 25c. yard
Lengths of From 2 to 11 yards.

REGULAR \$3.00 WHITE WOOL BLANKETS Wednesday, \$2.25
REGULAR \$12.50 EIDERDOWN COMFORTERS Wednesday, \$8.25
REGULAR \$9.50 DRESS SKIRTS Wednesday, \$3.75
REGULAR \$4.50 BEAR SKIN COATS Wednesday, \$2.50
REGULAR \$30.00 COSTUMES Wednesday, \$11.50
REGULAR \$3.50 DRESSING JACKETS Wednesday, \$1.25
REGULAR \$1.25 PAJAMAS FOR MEN Wednesday, 60c.
REGULAR \$1.00 FANCY SILKS Wednesday, 50c.
REGULAR \$1.00 BEDSPREADS Wednesday, 50c.
REGULAR 30c. FLANNELETTE Wednesday, 15c.
REGULAR 35c., 45c. and 50c. FLANNELETTE DRAWERS Wednesday, 25c.

RADIIUM THROWN AWAY.

Large Quantities Have Been Used to Make Street Ballast—Was Worth Five Million Dollars.

Johnson and Matthey, the analytical chemists who have operated the same works in London for 175 years, confirm the announcement recently made by Prof. Sir William Ramsay that they have been throwing radium away unawares. Indeed, they have paid \$1 a ton to have carted off as rubbish residuary matter containing from one to six grains of radium, which costs \$1,000 a grain. It is probable that \$5,000,000 has thus been thrown away, chiefly to make street ballast.

The firm are platinum manufacturers, refiners and assayers to the Royal Mint and the Bank of England. For 70 years they have been engaged in extracting oxide of uranium from pitchblende. The oxide was used mainly to color expensive glassware, to which it gave a yellowish green fluorescent appearance. At the dining tables of many old families in England wine glasses and ornaments are used in which radium is a constituent part. The use of uranium for this purpose has been discontinued for the cheap process.

The pitchblende used by Johnson and Matthey is obtained from the Joachimstahl mines in Austria. Although the uranium extracted from pitchblende was known to possess radio-activity, the cause was never suspected until radium was discovered last year.

TO KILL A SOLDIER.

Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds of Lead Required Says French Statistician.

A French military statistician has had the strange idea to figure out how many pounds of lead it takes to kill a soldier in battle. In the battle of Solferino he says 8,400,000 rifle shots were fired by the Austrians against the French and Italian forces. All these shots succeeded in killing 2,000 soldiers and wounding 10,000 others. For every soldier killed 4,200 shots were fired, and it took 708 shots to wound a man.

As the weight of the bullets at that time was about 30 grains it accordingly took 120 kilograms, or over 250 pounds, of lead to kill a soldier.

"Luckily," the statistician says, "we have no data to figure out the weight of lead which must be fired from our modern Lebel rifles to kill a man in battle, but it is safe to say that it will take at least 200 pounds of lead to do so."

Steamer Dolphin sails for Seattle

and other Puget Sound points daily except Sunday at 7.30 p. m. E. E. Blackwood, agent.

It is calculated that the men and women of to-day are nearly two inches taller than their ancestors.

TO SAIL IN THINNEST AIR.

London Maker Designs Balloon for High Altitudes—Occupants Will Be Sealed in Shell.

Eustace Short, a London balloon maker, has designed a craft for making aerial navigation possible at a height of fifteen to twenty miles above the earth's surface. It is believed nobody ever reached an altitude of more than six and a half miles, while thirteen and a half is the limit reached by a balloon carrying self-registering instruments.

The journey into thin air is to be made without the accompaniment of gasping for breath, bleeding at the nose, and other discomforts. The balloon car, which is not really a car at all, but a steel ball seven feet in diameter, is filled with compressed air. The occupants will be hermetically sealed inside the shell.

The ballast will be carried in a cone-shaped vessel hung between the ball and the balloon. The steel of the shell will be a sixteenth of an inch thick. Short intends the balloon for scientific observations at great heights, and asserts it will be perfectly safe.

PERSONAL.

Hon. T. R. McInnes, ex-Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, is seriously ill at his home in Vancouver. He is suffering from a chronic heart and throat trouble. W. W. H. McInnes, M. P., who went over to visit him, returned last night, his father having shown signs of improving.

P. J. Pearson, of Chemulus; J. Cohn, of New York; A. McGregor, of Vancouver; Jos. Lorimer, of Hamilton; and E. A. Von Hansloke, of Ketchikan, Alaska, are in the city. While here they are making their headquarters at the Victoria hotel.

G. G. and J. G. Knowlton, of Brandon, Ont.; Mrs. H. Burchell, of Thetis Island; W. A. McLeod, of Winnipeg; J. H. Taylor and K. Jones, of Vancouver; and W. A. Johnston, of Quesselle, are among the guests at the Vernon hotel.

Dr. Watt, of Fort Steele; F. G. Bradford, of London, England; M. K. Rodgers and J. Brown, of Seattle; and W. M. Kirkpatrick and Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Greer, of Vancouver, are among the guests at the Driad hotel.

W. C. Spicer, of the Yreka Copper Co., arrived from Tacoma yesterday, and is registered at the Dominion hotel.

S. A. Richards and A. B. Coleman, of Port Townsend, are guests at the Dominion.

Chris. Brown and wife, of New Westminster, are at the Dominion hotel.

Miss Ethel Butler, who has been visiting relatives in San Francisco, returned by the steamer Umalla Sunday morning.

H. A. Goward is suffering from an attack of grippe and will be unable to attend to office duties for several days.

Chapped Hands

BUTERMILK TOILET LOTION, 25c

Is just what you need. Heals, softens, whitens. Excellent after-shave lotion.

CYRUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST.

28 Government Street, Near Yates Street.
PHONES 425 AND 450.

City News in Brief.

—Steamer Tosa sails for the Orient this afternoon.

—Good dry cordwood at Johns Bros., 250 Douglas street.

—Victoria Hive, No. 1, Ladies of the Maccabees, will meet in the A. O. U. W. hall this evening.

—Twelve of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers have been taken over by the Japanese government for transport service.

—The Komos liner Meri is due to arrive here to-morrow to discharge 800 tons of nitre at the outer wharf for the Victoria Chemical Works, brought from one of the southern American ports.

—In the A. O. U. W. hall this evening a meeting of the Liberal-Conservative will be held. Among matters to be considered will be the selection of delegates to the convention to be held here on February 1st.

—The members of the Victoria Liberal Association are reminded of the regular quarterly meeting, which takes place to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, in the Pioneer hall at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is expected.

—Poultry Association. There will be a meeting of the Victoria Poultry Association to-night in the secretary's office, 132 Government street; business, election of officers and secretary's report. Holders of tickets Nos. 12, 65, 247 and 348, in the late poultry show, kindly call at 132 Government street and get their prizes.

—The happy path to the furniture land lies in the way of the pointed hand, where a comfortable home is readily made on terms convenient and easily paid. Comfortable homes that are cozy and nice, properly furnished and at a low price; go where thousands have gone before. The reason's plain—its Wellers' store—Weller Bros., Government street, Victoria.

—On Wednesday evening an illustrated entertainment will be given in the James Bay Methodist church by Wm. Ritchie, in aid of the Sunday school. Scenes from the life of Christ, which are taken from the masterpieces of great artists, will be presented in their original color. Mr. Ritchie is well known to Victoria audiences for his ability to present perfect pictures, and it is believed that a full house will greet him.

—A junior league game of basketball will be played this evening in the Y. M. C. A. annex hall between the Fernwood and Young Men's Christian Association teams. Play will commence at about 8 o'clock. The respective teams follow: F. Y. M. A.: Guards, G. Lyall and Todd; centre, Brock Robertson; forwards, Jameson and Sweetland. Y. M. C. A.: Guards, Roskopp and Matthews; centre, Douglas; forward, Bowes and Summers. Alternates, Kinsey and Farr.

—"Living Canada" has been billed for Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday evenings with a matinee on Saturday at the Victoria theatre. This entertainment earned a splendid reputation when here before, and offers the very best of its kind. An Ottawa paper said: "Something new and well-nigh perfect in the moving picture line was presented at the Grand Opera house, and judging by the rounds of applause the audience was not slow to realize the fact and show its appreciation. Without question, in variety and selection of subjects, this latest moving picture entertainment takes the lead. There was an absence of the usual jarring features and the pictures were thrown on the canvas with a steadiness that added not a little to the realism." Popular prices, at 50c, 25c, and 25c, will obtain.

Fifty Years the Standard



Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICES BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

Pretty Residence Bargain

Six rooms, electric light, corner lot, in a good locality. This is a

Bargain

Good eight roomed house to let, \$16 a month. Two good business offices, MacGregor Block.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

MONEY TO LOAN.

GRANT & CONYERS,

Successors to P. C. MacGregor & Co.

NO. 2 VIEW ST.

—Tug Lorne has gone to Vancouver to tow the lumber laden ship Chili to sea.

—Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

—This evening the regular weekly dance of Mrs. Lester's classes will be held in the Alexandra College hall, Government street. The musical programme will commence at 8.30 o'clock promptly. All who attend are promised a pleasant evening.

—There will be a meeting to-night of the Victoria Poultry Association at the secretary's office, 132 Government street. The business to be transacted is the selection of officers and receiving the annual report of the secretary. A full attendance is desired.

—Owing to the junior basketball game which takes place this evening between the Y. M. A. and Y. M. C. A. teams at the latter's hall, the regular weekly practice of the senior Y. M. C. A. players will commence at 8.45 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

—With each succeeding year Manager Charles H. Yale evolves a new edition for his "Exercising Devil's Auction," each one of which surpasses its predecessor. The production for this, the twenty-second continuous year of success, will be far away ahead of former presentations of this play. The Devil's Auction will be given here on Thursday.

—A communication has been received by the secretary-treasurer of the sergeants' mess, Fifth Regiment, C. A., inviting sergeants and their lady friends to a social to be held at Fives Court, Work Point, to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the warrant officers, staff sergeants and sergeants' club. Work Point barracks. It is understood dancing will be indulged in on this occasion.

—The regular monthly social of the James Bay Epworth League will be held at the residence of Mrs. Brown, Beacon cottage, Beacon Hill, this evening at 8 o'clock. It will take the form of a "social" social. Prizes will be awarded to the successful ones and also booby prizes to the losers. A hearty invitation is extended to all friends of the league to be present on this occasion.

—Mail Order Houses.—Many of the inducements offered by these institutions are found on their faces; such as being free of cost, sent on approval for indefinite periods, and other promises of equal incredibility. The public to which this advertising is addressed apparently does not understand that the inducements thus offered are never, or at least very infrequently, lived up to. Many purchasers have found out to their cost. You will have no regrets in this connection if you trade with such well known local furnishing houses as Weller Bros., Government street; they keep everything for the home; send for their catalogue.

—A meeting of the management committee of the local Bible Society will be held to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 4.15 o'clock, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Preparations for the centenary anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society on the 6th and 7th of March will be discussed. This occasion will be celebrated all over the world. Sunday, March 6th, will be known as "Bible" Sunday, and on the evening of the following day a public meeting will be held. The general arrangement outlined will be adopted in Victoria. A full attendance is requested at to-morrow's meeting.

—The case of Raser vs. McQuade was heard in the Supreme court yesterday. Mr. Justice Drake presiding. F. W. Selmon appearing for the plaintiff (deceased) and A. E. McPhillips, K. C., for the defendant. Several witnesses were called. In outlining the history of the case Mr. Selmon said Mrs. Raser (deceased) formerly Mrs. Reynolds, practically proposed marriage to R. H. Raser on the condition, in writing, that should she predecease him, she would leave him her property. After the marriage Mrs. Raser made a will, the beneficiaries of which were Mrs. Campbell, wife of Frank Campbell, and Archibald Orth, and this will plaintiff is seeking to upset and establish the original agreement. His Lordship reserved judgment.

—"Even better than last week" was the consensus of opinion of the many patrons of the Edison who attended the performance last evening. The Bennett children scored an instantaneous hit with their songs and dances. The two Mortons in their phenomenal baton and club swinging captured the audience when they first appeared. Harry Gibbs, the whistler, gave a number of very excellent selections in this line, and his monologue was the funniest here for some time. The animated reproductions of "The Life of an American Fireman," "Princeton-Yale Football Game" and "The Criminal Crayon Artist." The "Life of an American Fireman" is the same picture as was produced at the Edison when the theatre opened last April. Now, however, the stage effects are worked much better, consequently the aim of the moving picture, realism, is more fully attained.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP.

Laxative Broom-Outline removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 25c.

The Paterson Shoe Co's. Stores

HE DIDN'T

Buy his Shoes From Us.



We Wind Up Our

January Sale

This Week

and place on our tables many real SNAPS, we don't buy SALE STUFF, our goods are all made specially for us, and although we cut the price of many lines almost in two, we do so to make room for New Goods and to keep our stock clean and free from tag ends. Buy now and save money

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd

SCHOOL BOARD MEETS THE CITY COUNCIL

To Discuss Question of More Accommodation for Young Victoria—Want More Buildings.

Prior to the meeting of the city council last night a deputation from the school board, consisting of Chairman Jay, Trustees Hall, Mrs. Jenkins, Mowat, Boggs and Lewis, conferred with the city council on the burning question of school accommodation.

Chairman Jay explained the mission of the board. He said the members thought it would be well to impress upon the council the necessity for increased accommodation in the city, before the board's annual estimate of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure was submitted. With the exception of the High school no buildings had been erected since 1882. The board had been struggling with this question of accommodation for three years. All the schools were overcrowded, and in North Ward two small rooms designed for class purposes.

The chairman then outlined the various expedients adopted by the board to solve the problem. The question was, shall new buildings be erected or must the board rent quarters? The actual average daily attendance in 1893 was 1,630. Now it was 2,400, while the number of pupils on the roll was in the neighborhood of 2,800. The chairman asked if the council would insist upon a petition as they did last year, or would they assist the board in having the act tested to see if this was absolutely essential, and if so, in having it amended so that a petition would not be required for a by-law could be placed before the ratepayers.

In closing, the chairman pointed out that the school law imposed on the board the duty of furnishing school accommodation for every child in the city. Trustee Hall also explained the situation which confronted the board and said that two new buildings were much desired—one in Victoria West and the other in the Central part of the city. He referred to the suggested renting of the Keating building.

In reply to Ald. Grahame, Trustee Hall said that all the North Ward building was occupied with the exception of a section of the assembly room, which was used by the manual training class. In response to the Mayor, Chairman Jay said that an age limit only applied to the graded schools. There was none on the High school pupils. The High school was affiliated with McGill University and quite a number of pupils in the upper grades were over 16 years of age. He could not say if the percentage was twenty-five. The Vancouver High school had pupils in the second year of university work.

Trustee Hall said there wasn't a class room in the city which was not filled or overcrowded. Ald. Beckwith expressed the view that if there was a way of submitting a by-law to the ratepayers without the necessity of a petition it should be done as soon as possible. This would be the cheaper course for the city council. If new schools were not provided in this way the council would have to contribute several thousand dollars out of the general revenue every year to meet this question of accommodation.

After some further remarks on both sides the conference was terminated, the council promising to take the matter under consideration.

MAGNET IN AN OPERATION.

Patient's Life Saved by Drawing Up a Nail He Had Swallowed.

The story of a curious surgical operation at the St. Antoine hospital has been communicated to the Surgical Society of London. The patient swallowed a packing nail, which was shown by an "X" ray photograph to have lodged, head downward, at the level of the seventh rib.

A bronchoscope, which consists of a tube, the inner surface of which is highly polished to serve as a reflector, and an electric lamp arranged so as to throw a strong light on the tube, was passed into the bronchial tube and then withdrawn. This process was repeated for

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Trustee Hall said there wasn't a class room in the city which was not filled or overcrowded. Ald. Beckwith expressed the view that if there was a way of submitting a by-law to the ratepayers without the necessity of a petition it should be done as soon as possible. This would be the cheaper course for the city council. If new schools were not provided in this way the council would have to contribute several thousand dollars out of the general revenue every year to meet this question of accommodation.

After some further remarks on both sides the conference was terminated, the council promising to take the matter under consideration.

MAGNET IN AN OPERATION.

Patient's Life Saved by Drawing Up a Nail He Had Swallowed.

The story of a curious surgical operation at the St. Antoine hospital has been communicated to the Surgical Society of London. The patient swallowed a packing nail, which was shown by an "X" ray photograph to have lodged, head downward, at the level of the seventh rib.

A bronchoscope, which consists of a tube, the inner surface of which is highly polished to serve as a reflector, and an electric lamp arranged so as to throw a strong light on the tube, was passed into the bronchial tube and then withdrawn. This process was repeated for

SCHOOL BOARD MEETS THE CITY COUNCIL

To Discuss Question of More Accommodation for Young Victoria—Want More Buildings.

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Chairman Jay explained the mission of the board. He said the members thought it would be well to impress upon the council the necessity for increased accommodation in the city, before the board's annual estimate of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure was submitted. With the exception of the High school no buildings had been erected since 1882. The board had been struggling with this question of accommodation for three years. All the schools were overcrowded, and in North Ward two small rooms designed for class purposes.

The chairman then outlined the various expedients adopted by the board to solve the problem. The question was, shall new buildings be erected or must the board rent quarters? The actual average daily attendance in 1893 was 1,630. Now it was 2,400, while the number of pupils on the roll was in the neighborhood of 2,800. The chairman asked if the council would insist upon a petition as they did last year, or would they assist the board in having the act tested to see if this was absolutely essential, and if so, in having it amended so that a petition would not be required for a by-law could be placed before the ratepayers.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 3.)

would also mean much towards supplying the smelters of the province. There was a tendency to sneer at the work of the Dominion government, but the wisdom of the Federal ministry in providing that coal and coke should be furnished at a reasonable rate had done very much towards increasing smelters in the country.

He agreed that every public man should take the greatest care in his public utterances. But they found that the Conservative party went to the country on a platform which, with respect to the coal question, declared in favor of reserving within coal areas tracts from which a supply could be furnished in the public interests. The wise men of the Conservative party saw that this plank was incorporated.

But the government, up to the present, had done nothing in this matter. It was but another instance of a government in which the public could have no confidence.

J. N. Evans said that the government in its policy of retrenchment made reductions in the civil service and promised further retrenchments in this department. Up to the present, however, they had nothing to show. But the government had retrenched with respect to the public works. He referred to the mining sections in his district, and said that two roads were required to their mines which he hoped the ministry would reconsider. He took exception to the method of administering of the public works.

Going into the civil service, he instanced several reductions. He compared the salaries of the present ministers with those of twenty years ago. Although the number of ministers and the salaries had increased, he did not believe the present government compared favorably with those of twenty years ago.

He also thought the agent-general's office an expensive luxury for the services rendered. He was opposed to the superannuation system, which was growing.

He could not conceive of a just assessment under the present system. An assessor could not make a just assessment upon land which he never saw. He had asked for a return a few days ago. If business methods were adopted in the offices this return should have been forthcoming before this. The cutting off of the appropriations for roads and bridges was a bad policy in the country's interests.

R. L. Drury moved the adjournment of the debate. A division was called. The motion for adjournment of the debate was defeated.

Wm. Davidson thought critics should wait for a year or two in order to see how the act would work out. He had not agreed with the Land Act. He could not now say whether it was a wise measure or not. He was opposed to members or the press of the country denouncing the acts of the legislature, as it would not be for the benefit of the country. He thought they had done wrong system of distributing money for public works. As long as members were required to get up on the floor of the House and argue in favor of getting an appropriation it would be distributed unfairly. He favored voting a lump sum and making the lands and works department responsible for the distribution. He pointed out the necessity for a bridge over the Slocan river to reach a farming section.

He was not yet sure how he could vote on the subject of granting the licenses in the blocks in question. He believed the government had a right to grant these licenses, but was not quite sure enough to vote in the question. He would like to have the Premier say what he was going to do before this was voted upon.

H. E. Tanner referred to the government assuming power at a time when the country was in a state of temporary bankruptcy, for a country with the resources such as British Columbia could only be in this state temporarily. He did not approve of the drastic measures undertaken. He believed the government was sincere in its wish to economize. This would have been better shown a few weeks before election. Men were muzzled before election because they were given work by the government. The road system should be thoroughly reformed. It should be removed from party influence. A traveller should not

be able to distinguish between a government and an opposition. There should be a more generous land policy in the province. He thought that something could be done by co-operating with the Dominion authorities in the way of protecting fruit growers. The fruit growers were forced to dispose of their fruit often to local canners. But the canners were unable to give a fair price. He strongly recommended the member for Fernie to resign in the face of what had taken place.

A division was then taken, the amendment being lost.

The House then rose until 8:30 in the evening.

Evening Session.
Upon resuming J. A. Macdonald said that he proposed to review some of the legislation of the session in a spirit of fair play. The finances of the province were known not to be in the very best condition. But if the province was to advance there was necessity for progressive measures. The government had a splendid opportunity which it assumed to make a name for itself. The Loan Bill was brought in. The obligations which the government had to meet were brought about by the present government. The province needed a measure which would tide over the situation. The evidence that the debentures had been taken up by insurance companies at par showed that the moneyed men were well satisfied with this 5 per cent. loan.

The government had the duty of endeavoring to make the expenditure meet the revenue. With a burden of half a million a year on account of the debts of the province the government still further added \$150,000 burden this year for this new loan bill. It would have been good policy had thought for the government to shift this burden for the meantime for a few years.

The government proposed to heap additional taxation upon the already overburdened tax bearers of the province, instead of getting the additional revenue from the natural resources. While he agreed that a slight increase of taxation was necessary, yet he did not believe it was necessary to do it to the extent which had been done nor to press it so unfairly upon some classes. The way the merchants had been burdened would lead to them shifting the burden upon others. It was most detrimental to the whole province. While the holders of real estate should be made to pay a penalty for keeping their lands uncultivated by excessive taxation as the present government had done. In the timber industry the burden had been severely felt. Just as these men were beginning to get on their feet they were subjected to excessive taxation and an uneasy feeling created.

After the government had forced these acts through on the ground of necessity by the banks it was fair to expect that something would be brought forward of a practical nature looking to the improvement of the conditions. Acts affecting the Supreme court, the protection of birds nests, etc., had been brought forward, and the time taken up with these. But what was the government's policy with respect to the railways development? Nothing had been laid before the House respecting the transportation question. The Premier knew what the need was, because delegations had been in the city and laid before him the needs of their districts.

The estimates proposed were adopted to keep the roads and trails just as they were. The province was to remain at a standstill. In Slocan there were many mines which were high grade properties, but which yielded a small quantity. The Dominion government had given enabled these mines to renew work. To enable these mines to bring their ore to the point of treatment would bring revenue to the province.

Catherine of Russia had said she loved the fallow land. In the same way the province of the policy there enunciated had made Russia one of the greatest empires of the world. The province of British Columbia could, along similar lines, be made the banner province of the Dominion. The taxation in this province was about three times as great per capita as in any other province and about five times as much as in Ontario. If a proper policy were pursued it would not be necessary to impose such taxes as those in this province.

He moved on the motion "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair" for the purpose of going into committee of supply, an amendment thereto, by adding the following words: "But this House condemns the conduct of the government in proceeding with the committee of supply before amending the statutes in respect to taxation on mines, as promised by the Minister of Finance."

He said that it had been promised by the Conservative party that the two per cent. tax would be amended. The Premier had also promised before recess that he was preparing a bill on this subject. Instead of having this before them they had the Insectivorous Bird Act brought forward. (Laughter.) The Premier would say he did not know what to offer. Yet after year after year he had made representations upon this subject. It had been laid before the present Premier years before when the Minister of Finance. The Minister of Finance said it was an infamous tax. Yet the members of the government had professed not to know what to do. Was

not that a confession that the members of the government were incapable, and if so why did they sit to the right of the Speaker?

The leader of the opposition then went into the importance of the mining industry in the province. He did not go as far as the platform of the Conservative party and say that taxes should only be collected upon the net profits of the mines, but he proposed that the cost of transportation and the pay roll should be exempted from taxation. The Premier did not agree with this, and ever since had been negotiating as to what to offer. He had waited patiently for some evidence that there was to be a bill introduced. He had found none. In view of that he had introduced this amendment before going into supply.

R. L. Drury said that under the conditions in the province there never was a time when the government should have used better judgment than at present. The Premier's government had managed the respect of Canada because it had pursued a wise policy. Though with strong feeling on the subject they yet did not upset the existing conditions.

Referring to the rushing of the Assessment Act through the House he defied the Premier to say that he could put it through in the same shape as it was introduced. He had been before the House for a month. There would have been opposition from the government side of the House. But the government had to bow to the dictation of the Socialist members. These members said they cared nothing how the assessment was raised yet they supported all the parts of the act. The Premier was so accommodating that he would not be surprised to see him introduce an act to relieve those who were pressed upon so heavily by the Assessment Act. He had proposed to relieve the merchants, upon him. Merchants were reducing their stocks.

The Premier persisted in pressing for Mr. Drury naming merchants who were reducing their stocks. Mr. Drury while stating that he did not care to reveal the names yet he had a list of names which he had been decreasing at the same rate as that of the Premier.

He thought it was about time that the House should know what was going to be done with respect to filling the cabinet, and make known the full details with respect to the calling of the cabinet and the refusal of a place. The elections were brought on earlier than usual in order that the public funds might be expended as a campaign fund.

He referred to the most unusual proceeding in attempting to whitewash the member for Lillicoet, who had violated the law. This was a most peculiar one in view of what had taken place in Fernie where the Attorney-General said the law must be obeyed.

He took exception to the bill introduced by the Premier requiring that all teachers of no matter what grade should take a course in the Normal school. In Ontario every county had a number of model schools for the training of teachers. Cities in this province should also have the opportunity of fitting up these High schools.

Parker Williams, Socialist representative from Newcastle, rose to rebut what he characterized as the "slur" cast on the Socialists by Mr. Drury. He was proud to be a Socialist. A greater man than any in the British Columbia legislature, John Stuart Mills, whose works were text books of political economy, was a Socialist.

Mr. Drury: "How did I cast a slur on the Socialists?"
Mr. Williams, replying, admitted that Mr. Drury had not done so excepting that the induction of his voice might be taken to indicate that he wished to do so.

Referring to the charge that he and his Nananio colleague were keeping the government in power, he said the Socialists had come to the conclusion that they had nothing in common with either the Conservatives or the Liberals. The Socialists were not here to put one party out and the other in for the benefit of one party. It would be illogical to vote one party out and by so doing put another in. With twenty-one Conservatives in the House it was impossible to put that party out of power.

"As to the raising of taxes, he unburdened himself of the statement that we were breeding 'cheap' men in this province, and that this accounted for the outcry against increased taxation. He deprecated this spirit.

"What about the revenue tax?" interrupted Mr. Patterson amid laughter, "being but a short time ago that Mr. Hawthorthwaite stated in the House that he was quite indifferent as to how taxes were increased on other classes so long as the revenue tax was not increased."

Mr. Williams took exception to the statements made by the member for the Islands in the aid and said of the labor man. He would like to hear that member speaking for capital in the face of this.

The member for Newcastle then proceeded to advance some views in regard to the opening up of fresh areas of natural resources, and with respect to immigration which are fortunately rarely heard in the legislature. Referring to the argument of the member for Delta that the issue of licenses to Southeast Kootenay lands would insure the development of these lands and a reserve supply of coal for smelters and railways in the case of a strike in the Crow's Nest fields, he pointed out that this would provide but another device in the capitalist hands to prevent a successful strike in the Crow's Nest. A successful strike depended for success on public opinion and public sentiment was easily reached through the "jenny" pocket.

This being the view held by the dominating factor in the government with regard to the issue of coal licenses, the prospect of the government opening up the Southeast Kootenay lands is not particularly bright.

With regard to immigration, he deprecated the suggestion that the British Columbia workman should pay taxes to carry out an immigration law which brought labor from other lands into competition with his. The British Columbia workman was entitled, he claimed, to all the benefits labor could secure, and no other body but the labor would stand to have thousands spent yearly to flood their market.

The debate was adjourned at 10:45. The House then adjourned.

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Thursday, for Nanaimo, calling at Cowichan, Mudge's Bay, Burgen Bay, Maple Bay, Crofton, Newton Bay, Chemainus, Kuper, Thetis, Gabriola.
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LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

The Chicago coronor's jury, which sat for three weeks to hear evidence relative to the fire in the Iroquois theatre, has rendered a verdict, by which the following persons were held to await the action of the grand jury: Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago; Will J. Davis, proprietor, of the theatre; Geo. W. Williams, building commissioner of Chicago; Edward Laughlin, building inspector under Williams; Wm. Salinger, fireman of the theatre; J. E. Cummings, stage carpenter; Wm. Mullen, who had charge of the light that caused the fire.

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Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.
Victoria	8:00	12:00	Victoria	3:00
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:40	Shawnigan Lake	4:20
Duncan	11:00	10:02	Duncan	5:00
Ladysmith	11:57	9:19	Ladysmith	6:05
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo	6:41
Ar. Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:54	Wellington	Ar. 7:40

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Via Westholme. Stage leaves Daily, connecting with north and southbound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria: Single, \$2; Return, \$3.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.

Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays, on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria: Single, \$5.20; Return, \$8.65.

TEN TRIP COMMUTATION TICKETS VICTORIA TO SHAWNIGAN LAKE, ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

EXCURSION RATES IN EFFECT to all points, good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

"PRINCESS BEATRICE"

Will Run Between

Victoria and Seattle

As Follows:

Lv. Victoria daily except Saturday, 11 p. m.

Ar. Seattle daily except Sunday, 8 a. m.

Lv. Seattle daily except Sunday, 8:30 a. m.

Ar. Victoria daily except Sunday, 8:30 p. m.

For tickets and berths apply

Can. Pac. Ry. Ticket office

86 Government St.

H. H. ABBOTT, Agent.

Atlantic Steamship Sailings

From St. John, N.B.

Bavarian-Allan Line Jan. 18

Ionian-Allan Line Jan. 20

Corinthian-Allan Line Jan. 22

Lake Erie-Can. Pacific Jan. 24

Lake Manitoba-Can. Pacific Feb. 4

Lake Champlain-Can. Pacific Feb. 6

Bavarian-Allan Line Jan. 18

Ionian-Allan Line Jan. 20

Corinthian-Allan Line Jan. 22

Domion-Dominion Line Jan. 23

Canada-Dominion Line Feb. 5

Tenaska-White Star Line Jan. 20

Cedric-White Star Line Jan. 22

Majestic-White Star Line Feb. 2

Umbria-Can. Pacific Jan. 16

Lucania-Can. Pacific Jan. 23

Eureasia-Anchor Line Jan. 26

Ethiopia-Anchor Line Jan. 30

For all information apply to

J. H. ABBOTT, Agent for All Lines.

W. P. F. CUMMINGS, G. S. A., Winnipeg, Man.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

2 TRANSCONTINENTAL - 2

Direct connection with steamers to and from Seattle.

JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.

Fortnightly Sailings.

KAGA MARU will sail February 1st, for China, Japan and Asiatic ports.

CHANGE OF TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 19th, 1903.

VICTORIA TERMINAL RAILWAY & FERRY CO.

By Daylight.

TO VANCOUVER & NEW WESTMINSTER DAILY TRAINS.

Leave Victoria 8:00 a. m.

Arrive Sidney 8:50 a. m.

Port Guichon 12:30 p. m.

Cloverdale 2:30 p. m.

New Westminster 4:00 p. m.

Vancouver 4:45 p. m.

For tickets and information apply to



